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Does not wish to be forgotten as a candidate for public favor.

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Lexington, Ky., and return.

The 'Big 4" company will sell tickets on October 14 to Lexington, Ky., and return, on account of the great race between Allerton and Nancy Hanks, at one fare for the round trip, tickets good to return until October 17.

Home-Seekers' Excusions, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

To points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisians, Mississippi, North Carolina and Tennes-

The "Big 4" company will sell at one lowest firstclass fare for the round trip, good to return for thirty days. For information as to the exact points, time and other particulars, call at "Big 4" offices: No. 1 East Washington street, No. 138 South Illinois street, Massachusetts-avenue and Union Stations. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

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ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP, --- To points in ----

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Cents a Week,

And for 5 cents additional you will receive the SUNDAY JOURNAL, which contains MORE and BETTER READING MATTER than any other paper printed in Indiana.

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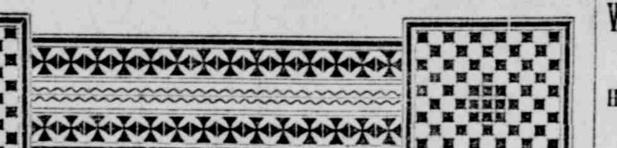
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Light rains, followed by cooler, fair weather.

"And now the politician casts

"The horoscope over the field

"And sees where his party will "Have enormous gains, but

"Does not discover until after

"The votes are counted that he

"Was looking into the wrong "End of the machine."

YOU

Still Have The

WITH YOU

That will partly, if it does not fully, compensate for the sadness, sorrow and pain that follows in the wake of disappointment over the results of the election.

If your ticket has been successful, then in your hour of triumph you may revel in the thought that tickets and candidates may come and go, but the WHEN goes on forever.

THE SENTIMENT

OF THE

Success to the Prosperity of Indianapolis,

Under whatever banner we may find it.

After the political mind has calmed down and is fully restored to its normal condition, it is but natural that it should turn its attention to the essential affairs of life, among the more important of which may he mentioned

HATS and CLOTHES

As before observed.

WIN OR LOSE

You still have with you the

WOMAN'S AID IN CHURCH WORK

Her Fitness to Be a Co-Worker with Man Discussed at the Methodist Council.

Hearty Commendations of the Deaconness and Sisterhood Movements from Bishop Ninde and Other Prominent Divines.

Woman's Work in the Whitechapel District Applauded by English Delegates.

Dr. Buckley and a Few Southerners Opposed to Female Preachers, but the Majority in Favor of Giving the Gentler Sex a Show.

METHODIST LAY AGENCIES. The Desconess and Similar Movements Dis

THE THE WANTE OF THE PARTY OF T

cussed at the Ecamenical Council. WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 .- Bishop R. H. Hargrove, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Nashville, Tenn., presided at the opening of the sixtle day's session of the Ecumenical Methodist council. Rev. Dr. Patterson, of the same church, delivered the prayer, and Rev. David Morton, of Louisville, read the scriptures. The resolution referred to the committee, concerning joint action of Methodist missionary bodies working in the same fields, was reported back favorably and a committee was appointed to consider the subject. The council then proceeded to the order of the day's subject, "The Church and Her Agen-

Rev. J. Travis, general missionary secretary of the Primitive Methodist Church, England, read a paper on "The Place and Power of Lay Agency in the Church." He said the church, as founded by our Lord, and built up by His inspired apostles, was a community of brethren. They knew of no such distinctions as priests and people, or clergy and laity. All the members stood in the same relation to Christ, the one head, were sanctified by the same spirit, and held an equal share in all the blessings of salvation, and in all the privileges of the church. They all belonged to the "holy priesthood," to offer up spiritual sacrifices acceptable to God by Jesus Christ.

Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, of the M. Church of New York, was set down for an address on "The Deaconess Movement," but owing to his illness Bishop William X. Ninde, of Kansas, treated the subject. He said that some knowledge of the subject had been gained by the church in America from the movement in Europe. A saintly lady, without church aid, had inaugurated a school for deaconesses in the Western metropolis. The movement had surpassed the expectations of its sanguine friends. There were twenty-one homes and five hospitals, and many young women were seek-ing to join the noble sisterhood. In some quarters the movement had been viewed with alarm. It was said to resemble papal methods. The Roman Catholic Church was becoming rapidly protestantized in this country. Ho was really to borrow from the Roman Catholics or anybody any good thing that could be used to advantage. The deaconess movement was so free from priestly supervision and other repellant features that it could not be truly said to resemble its papal prototype.

WOMEN CAN BE TRUSTED. It has been urged that the movement in terfered with the proper sphere of women. He recognized the holy duties of motherhood and of the family, but what of the women who were to mother thousands of homeless and the helpless. Who was to define woman's sphere? We found her to-day behind the counter, in the shop and factory, in the office. There was much talk of woman unsexing herself and plunging socially into convulsions. There were silly women and silly men. A representative woman could be trusted. If we could not trust our mothers and our sisters, in God's name whom could we trust? He believed they could be trusted, and God's work could never be consummated without their aid. Chicago was a sort of storm center, yet a woman went into the hot-bed of anarchism, organized a mission and sought entrance to the homes of the people. At first they repelled her, but, like a sunbeam, pen in this city, no harm shall come to you." Leave aside the dogma; what was needed was the simple, kindly doctrine of life. "Hear, hear!" Rev. J. Hugh Morgan, of England, ex-tolled the value of the system in church

Rev. Dr. Thomas B. Appleget, of New Jersey, spoke of the agency of lay-workers in the church. He had found the power of the laity a blessing. The great question of co-operation lay with them.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Lawrence, of England, feared the Methodist Church was not raising the number of local preachers it should.

There should be more open-air meetings and the church should not lower its flag to the Salvation Army or any other agency. ["Hear, hear."] Libraries should be pro-Rev. William Arthur, of England, said that the question of the world to-day was the weakness of evangelistic work in the

cities. Every member of the church must come to consider himself an evangelist to save souls. The speaker referred to the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and said that the world was indebted to that great organization for the advanced posi-tion the world had gained on the temper-Councilor J. Duckworth, of England, thought there was danger of wasting time in discussion of the subject. The English Methodist Church was, perhaps, more de-pendent upon the layman than the church in America. The preachers should turn

their attention to likely young men willing to become local preachers.

IN THE WHITECHAPEL DISTRICT. Rev. Dr. W. D. Walters, secretary of the Lendon Mission Wesleyan Methodist Church, spoke of Methodist brotherhoods and sisterhoods. He said it would have been far more fitting if a sisterhood had been here to present her own cause. He hoped that at the next council a woman would be permitted to take her place on the platform and address the conference. [Applause.] All professing Christ should have the brotherly and sisterly feeling. It was fifteen years since the establishment of a sisterhood in England in connection with the children's home, and as a member of the committee he could bear witness to the grand success of the movement. There were ten missions under Rev. Peter Thompson. In addition there were the lady workers. There was need of some special agency to reach the depths of Whitechapel and other abodes of crime. In the East End of London there was a population of 300, 000 souls, and 40 per cent. of the dead found paupers' graves. What a field for mission work. What was the effect of woman's work? Changed neighborhoods. The landlords told of it. A reporter went to see the work; he went into places where he was told that his life was endangered and found in every room evidences of the sisters' work—signs of brightness and of redemption. The superintendent of the western branch was an extraordinary man, but he had an extraordinary wife; he was Hugh Price Hughes. [Applause.] They had or-ganized "the Sisters of the People," who

managed in a marvelous way to get in per-

given to him twenty years ago. He had gotten the whole church worked up to its duty. On one occasion he appealed to three hundred church members to bring each another person to the next service. The result was that the church was filled,

and remained so for years afterward.

Mr. Atkinson, M. P., of London, believed in women. A married man, as 19 per cent. of the Wesleyan ministers were, was bound to say so. They were more intelligent in their judgment upon social questions. His own wife and her sisters had been forty years leaders, and he would rather be led by them than by the president of the con-ference himself. They would have more time to think of what they were going to say. A recess was then taken.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CHURCH. Kind Words for Her from All Delegates, Ex-

cept a Few Southerners. A discussion of the general subject of the church and her agencies was continued at the afternoon session. Rev. Dr. D. J. Waller, of London, secretary of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, presided. Mr. T. M. Harvey, of London, read from the Scriptures. After prayer had been offered by Rev. Joseph Nettleton, of London, Rev. Dr. Benjamin Fry, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, St. Louis, and editor of the Central Christian Advocate, read a paper on the subject of woman's work in the church. He said that women among the Jews were more highly regarded than among other nations. But it was not until Jesus entered upon His ministry that women were admitted to the high degree of regard that had since prevailed. There was a ministry of women in the church in apostolic times. This became an established order and was of assistance to the church. Protestantism had generally failed to secure the tull measure of help from its women. It had been afraid of the charge of following papal practices. Methodism, as it grew, had produced many women worthy of association with the mother of the Wesleys. We boast of the energy and courage of this century. But in Christian lands there were thousands of persons no knowledge of Christ. A hun dred should enter the work where now one was engaged, and women must take a prominent part in it. The place where the children were born and raised was not open to men, but when that fact was realized the women had organized and sent fe-male missionaries abroad. Man could not deal with the victim of man's lust; it was work for women themselves. The church could not do the work before it without the aid of women. The way to deter-mine the proper sphere of woman's work in the church was by the same rule that applied to men-their individual fitness for

their duties. Rev. William Gorman, of the Irish Methodist Church, Belfast, made a strong plea for women in connection with every phase of church work. Woman might bring all of her graces to the altar but the power of her speech. She might sing hymns and work in the homes; she might teach her son to preach; she might perhaps help her husband to prepare his sermon, but she could not preach. Truly her element was motherhood. But motherhood was the divinest accent of peace; too often absent from the masculine voice. That there should be need for the organization of women for the regeneration of woman was a blot upon the church which should be wiped out. On the battle-field woman stood by the cot like an angel of God. She had anointed the soldiers' wounds, and as his life ebbed she poured into his ear the story of Christ. Would you stop her because she was a woman? Was she obnoxious in the pulpit? Well, that was a simple mechanical question. Let the pulpit be taken and the woman be left. [Applause.] Everywhere was woman welcomed; theosophy held open arms for her. Was she to follow Biavatsky or Annie Besant? With the advancing corruption of the Church of Rome had grown the theory that woman could do little good but much harm. But Methodism, thank God, had been the Zerubabel of her liberty. | Applause. |

ABOVE MAN IN DEVOTION. Prof. J. P. Landis, of the United Brethren in Christ, Dayton, O., would not be thought behind his predecessors in his respect for woman. Woman might, could, would and should preach the gospel if she wanted to. The greater part of those who attended church were women, and she had demonstrated that she was not only on a level with men in church work but she stood above him in devotion.

Rev. Thomas H. Hunt, of the Primitive Methodist Church, Manchester, England, thought that as woman constituted the majority of the church attendance she should assume part of its work. All would agree that woman's chief work was in the home but he preferred to think that there she was more than a "manageress," and was instilling the doctrines of Christ into the minds of her children. They might gain admission where men could not, and in the hour of sickness and death their ministrations were of value. In reclaiming fallen women and in the field of temperance their she stole into every open door and laid a flower on the dead body, and by and by they welcomed her. Socialistic men and women said to her: "Whatever may happart of women to occupy the pulpit, but if she had the necessary qualifications, then why not? If she was engaged in church work, if she carried the gospel to the unre-generated, why that was in the nature of preaching. If God had so ordained a woman, why should not the church recog-nize the ordination? Rev. J. W. Lewis, of the M. E. Church South, said that it was a bold, bad,

dangerous fallacy to believe that because a large majority of people were hammering and pushing after a thing it was a manifestation of divine wish. God created them "male and female," not "female and male." [Cries of "Oh; ob, no." | Woman was first in the transgression, but also in the front in the redemption. She was expected under divine providence to sustain the relation to the masculine church that she did to the family, not one of subordina Rev. Dr. Buckley, of New York, said that many sensible women must have felt sick at heart to hear the platitudes delivered to-day. Women should not give up a high-er power for a lower. St. Paul said they should not take the place of men. Women

could not do the work of preachers without collision with the laws of nature. They must be mothers or they must be preachers; Mr. J. B. Slack, of London, held that women must discover their own work in the church, and that without help.

A NONPLUSED SOUTHERNER.

Rev. Dr. Hass, of the M. E. Church South, invited anybody who had a higher estimate of woman than he had himself to show his face. Scarcely had the words been uttered before a large proportion of the delegates stood up in answer, amid applause from the others. The Doctor was a little non-plused, but continued with his remarks, holding that if God had intended man and woman to do the same work, he would have made them alike. He, too, called attention

to St. Paul's word. Rev. Dr. Hamilton, of New York, held that it was a wrong representation to say that the men wanted women to become bishops. He wanted them to take up the work for which they were specially fitted. Rules of sex were not to invalidate the gifts of God. If the greatest expounders of the Methodist Church had held that Paul must not conflict with Jesus it was not for the men who sat here to force the

Mr. Atkinson, M. P., taking the floor, animadverted upon the chairman of the morning session as unfair, but when the council disapproved this he passed on to characterize Dr. Hass's argument as logical jugglery, saying that if man and woman had been created alike there would be no Dr. Buckley had also gotten a new-fan-

gled twist on this question. [Laughter.] Why should not such a woman as Baroness Burdett-Coutts have a vote? Dr. Buckley could not see the reason.

Rev. Dr. Reid, of the M. E. Church South, of the Japanese mission, paid a high tribute to the work of female missionaries that had come under his own observation. He asked for them the ultimate privileges; that when she had brought a

question once put to him by a rector to England. What authority, said he, have you [Mr. Bourne] for preaching? He had answered that the power and ability to preach was his authority. He would make this answered. this answer when questioned as to the admission of women into the ministry. They could preach the word, and lead souls to Christ. It had been proven. This is the only authority that should be required of

them. He had no patience with the nar-row and bigoted version of St. Paul's words on this subject. If literally rendered it would prevent women from being married in church, inasmuch as it forbids women to speak in church.

Rev. Stewart Hoosen, of England, said that his church had for the last eighty years lady preachers among them, and they had honored the church. He did not piead for the allowance to them of exceptional position, but if God had given them ability to preach the gospel, they should

Rev. Dr. Oldham, M. E. church, held that the opponents of the women's side had gotten off their share of the platitudes, and proceeded to show them up. He held that there was need of woman's judgment

in church work.

Rev. Dr. Hood, of the A. M. E. Zion
Church, at the risk of telling old-time anecdotes, said that his mother believed that God had a purpose in taking a rib from the man to create the woman. It was not to put her under the man's foot, nor above his head, but that she might stand side by side with him in all good works. His church had no trouble with the woman question. They accorded her exact equality, and if she had a call to preach she

Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, of London, wanted to emphasize the fact, as he said, that therejwas no considerable difference of opinion on this subject. Dr. Buckley had allowed that a woman might preach, and that admission represented a great advance. Between Christ and Paul there was no disagreement, and Paul taught exactly the reverse of what was laid down by Dr. Buckley and Dr. Hass. All he wished was to remove the artificial obstructions to woman's work. [Applause.]
Secretary King, of the business committee, reported the following resolution:

That we have heard with pleasure the purpos to erect, as a memorial to this second ecumentbronze statue of John Wesley. Resolved, That we approve of the enterprise, and commend it to the consideration of our peo-

Upon motion of Dr. King the council appointed a committee, headed by Bishop Fowler, of San Francisco, to raise the funds to carry out the purpose. The council then

Catholicism and Immigration. KANSAS CITY, Oct. 13 .- The Presbyterian Synod of Kansas, in session at Kansas City, Kan, to-day passed strong resolutions concerning Catholicism and immigration. The resolutions state that the synod views "with apprehension the concerted efforts of the Roman Catholic hierarchy to denationalize our institutions by substituting the nationalisms and customs of continental Europe in their place; and we insist upon the teaching of the English language in all the public schools as the language of this country; and we are opposed to the formation of Little Germanys and Little Italys, and any other clannish tendencies which keep immigrants from becoming a homogeneous part of our population." The government is denounced for appropriating money to the Catholic Indian schools.

Presbyterian Synod of Indiana.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 13. -The Presbyterian Synod of Indiana convened in Grace Presbyterian Church to-night with a large number of delegates from all parts of the State in attendance. The trains to-night and to-morrow will bring one hundred more. Rev. 8. J. Nichols, of St. Louis, preached the opening sermon to a large audience, the retiring moderator, Rev. T. E. Hughes, of Lagrange, being too ill to attend. Rev. J. M. Oldfather, of Persia, and Rev. J. M. Laughlin, of China, are among the prominent members of the clergy in attendance.

Joint Synod of Lutherans,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 13.-The joint synod of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Northern district, comprising the States of Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, will convene here to-morrow. The synod embraces four hundred congregations, and there will be about 150 delegates present, seventy-five of whom are pastors and the others lay members. The meetings will be held at the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church and will continue until next Tuesday.

VICTIM OF SOMNAMBULISM.

Young Woman Leaves Her Berth While Asleep and Steps Off a Moving Train,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 13 .- At 4 o'clock this morning, while passenger train No. 2 on the Central road, west-bound, was passing West Batavia, a young woman was seen to leave her berth in a sleeper and walk to the rear platform. She did not return and an alarm was raised. Failing to find her the train was stopped and backed toward Batavia, the crew searching both sides of the track. The search was unsuccessful, but the oped to continue the search, found the girl lying near the track, just outside of West Batavia. Her head was cut open and she was internally injured. She was brought to this city, where she died. The police state the girl's name to be Mary McLaugh-lin, and that she was en route to Bay City. Mich. A note in her pocket stated that she was going to her sister at West Branch, Mich. A card with the name Ida G. Voor-hees was also found in her pocket. She was well dressed and wore some valuable rings. The supposition is that she was a somnambulist, and walked off the train

Shot His Cousin and Himself. LIMA,O., Oct. 13.—A most cowardly murder was committed at Holgate, a small town in Henry county, northwest of this city, last night, which resulted in the death of the perpetrator of the crime. The victim of the crime was Mrs. Frank Eurke, and the murderer her cousin, Ray Burke. Frank Burke, her husband, runs a livery stable and young Ray Burke has been working for him, also making his home at their house. The other day Mrs. Burke gave Ray \$160 to deposit in the bank, but instead of doing so, he spent the money for liquor. He then went to Deshler, where he was found by the officers. On his return home he awaited his opportunity and pulled his revolver and shot Mrs. Burke dead. He then placed the revolver his to own head and blew his brains out, dying instantly. LIMA,O., Oct. 13.-A most cowardly murder was

Mrs. Palmer Before the Press League. CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The Press League, composed of active newspaper writers throughout the United States, was addressed at a largely-attended meeting in the Auditorium to-day by Mrs. Potter Palmer. Her subject was the relation of women to the world's fair. Mrs. Palmer said it is the aim of the board to present a complete picture of the present condition of woman, and to make a showing of her achievements in all departments, the inventions she has made, the avenues of employment she may enter, and the educational courses best fitted to prepare her for further advancement. for further advancement.

Two Escaped Prisoners Captured. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENVILLE, O., Oct. 13 .- James King, one of five criminals that sawed out of the county jail last night, was overhauled this morning at Richmond, Ind., and brought back to Greenville. Seven hundred dollars reward has been offered for all, \$500 for Oelschlager and \$50 for each of the others. Hal Robinson was captured by ex-Marshal Miley this evening about three miles

Sleeping Negroes Rudely Awakened. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 13.-At Ensly City last night a car fixed up as a sleeping apartment for laborers was standing on the side-track. In the car were six negroes and some blasting powder, which they had been using at their work. A spark from a passing locomotive fell in the car and into the powder, which ex-

pleded with terrific force, shattering the car and mangling all the negroes except one, who escaped with a slight burn. One of them will certainly die and others are in danger. Town Boycotted by Farmers. BONHAM, Tex., Oct. 13.-One of the latest moves of the Farmers' Alliance, and one that causesa decided sensation in this section, is the boycotting of the town of Ladonia, in the north-

eastern part of the county. The boycott was

CHARGED WITH MALFEASANCE

President Hoey, of the Adams Express Company, Dismissed from His Office.

Vice-President Clapp Spooner Allowed to Resign, and Henry Sanford and Frederick Lovejoy Elected to Their Places.

Both Accused of Being Partners in a Syndicate That Robbed the Company.

Purchased the Boston Despatch and the Kinsley Express for \$130,000 and Sold Them to the Adams for \$850,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.-The dismissal of President John Hoey, of the Adams Express Company, came as a complete surprise to the business community. Many men prominent in business affairs did not hear of the dismissal until to-day, although the decisive action was taken by the board of directors of the company at a meeting held late yesterday afternoon. Vice-president Clapp Spooner, at the same meeting, handed in his resignation. Both men are charged with malfeasance in office. The alleged malfeasance in office for which President Hoey was removed and Vice-president Spooner allowed to resign was the sale, by the two officers and others, of the Boston Despatch Express Company and the Kinsley Express Company to the Adams company for \$850,000.

At a meeting yesterday the members of the board present besides President Hoey were Vice-president Spooner, of Connecticut; Henry Sanford, of Connecticut; Waldo Adams, of Boston; John Q. A. Herring, of Philadelphia; W. B. Dinsmore, of New York; L. C. Weir, of Cincinnati; John Damsel, of St. Louis, and Clarence A. Seward, of New York, general counsel for the Adams Express Company. It was during Mr. Hoev's absence in Europe that an investigation was made, which resulted in the action taken yesterday. The president of the company returned from his trip abroad on Wednesday last, and was notified the day following that a special meeting of the board of dtrectors would be held, and his

presence was particularly requested.

KNEW WHAT WAS COMING. It is presumed that he knew what was coming, for he consulted one of his close personal friends in the board, and, it is said, sought to gain a promise of support. Whether this promise was given or not is not known. At all events, there was not a single dissenting voice when the question came to a vote. The meeting was necessarily a secret one. The directors wanted to feel free to say what they pleased. From all accounts they did not mince matters. Mr. Sanford led the assault by reciting the allegations made in the Sherburne suit, and Mr. Seward asked some pointed questions. It required a very few minutes of that sort of thing to satisfy Mr. Hoey. He arose from his chair with a flushed face, saying that he did not propose to be subjected to impertinent questions about something that the courts had been called upon to decide. He then left the room. He had scarcely closed the door when a resolution that had previously been prepared was in-troduced and adopted. It was to the effect that the office of president of the Adams Express Company be declared and that the position of trustee, held by Mr. John Hoey, be also declared vacant. Vice-president Spooner had been shifting uneasily in his chair during these ominous proceedings. Was there anything in store for him? He did not wait to learn. The expulsion of his chief rendered it impossi-ble for him to remain in office, as the strictures upon President Hoey presumably applied to him. Rising in his seat, Mr. Spooner asked the board to accept his resignation. The board did, quite formally and gracefully, it is said, but with alacrity.

HENRY SANDFORD CHOSEN PRESIDENT. A meeting of the board of directors of the Adams Express Company was held here today. Henry Sandford was elected president, and Frederick Lovejoy vice-president, to succeed Messrs. Hoey and Spooner. The position of trustee, vacated by Mr. Spooner, was left vacant until the next meeting of the board. All of the members of the board were present, with the exerator at Croft's Station, who was instruct. | ception of Mr. Spooner. Mr. Hoey was present. He eluded the reporters. Clarence A. Seward presided. Mr. Sandford arose and asked Mr. Hoey to resign his position on the board of directors. Mr. Hoey flatly refused. He said the directors could put him out of the presidency, but it was beyond their power to displace him as a director. He is reported to have made quite a speech. No objection was made to his sitting as a member, and casting his vote. Some of the board are of the opinion that they have the power to eject him. This matter will be referred to the counsel for the board for his opinion.

for the board for his opinion Mr. Sanford was nominated for president by W. P. Dinsmore, and was elected by a majority of 6 votes. L. C. Weir received 2 votes. Frederick Lovejoy was unani-mously elected vice-president. Sandford has been connected with the company for the past forty-five years, and was at one time its general superintendent. He is an old resident of Bridgeport, Conn. Lovejoy was for a long time superintendent of the Pennsylvania division of the Adams Express Company. In 1886 he resigned to accept the presidency of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. He resigned this position

Grande railroad. He resigned this position two years ago and retired from business.

President Sandford at once assumed charge and appointed Messrs. Lovejoy and Dinamore as a committee to inquire into the financial status of the company. They will report to the poard at its next meeting on the 28th. The meeting was a protracted one, yet the directors claim that the elec-tion of officers was the only business trans-acted. Mr. Dinsmore said: "The matter of Mr. Hoey's connection with the company was not mentioned beyond his being asked to resign his office as director. Nothing was said about bringing suit against him, and in fact nothing was done beyond the election of officers."

The directory as it now stands is as follows: Henry Sandford, Frederic Lovejoy, L. C. Weir, W. P. Dinsmore, Clarence
A. Seward, Wm. H. Damsel, J. Q. A. Herring and John Hoey. The trustees are
Sandford and Weir. The third trusteeship
remains to be filled.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. HOEY. The fate which overtook Mr. Hoey was foreshadowed last spring in a suit brought by Henry C. Sherburn against him. Clapp Spooner and Edward A. Taft were co-defendants. The action was brought to recover a sum of money approximating \$500,-000. Mr. Hoey then admitted under oat that he had been a party to a transaction by which a syndicate of three men sold property which had cost them about \$130,000 to Wm. B. Dinsmore, then the president of the Adams company. For this \$130,000 worth they received from Dinsmore, and Dinsmore afterward received from the Dinsmore afterward received from the Adams Express Company, the sum of \$850,-000. For this property Mr. Hoey had not paid a cent, but he accepted one-quarter of the profit they made, which profit amounted to \$720,000. His quarter was between \$179,000 and \$180,000. The suit was appealed. The plaintiff and defendants were interested in the New York and Boston Dispatch Company. It was the suit which partly led to the investigation of Mr. Hoey's official act.

John Hoey began as a messenger and parcel carrier, and was, up to yesterday, not

inaugurated because the Town Council enacted a managed in a marvelous way to get in perfect touch with the people.

Rev. Dr. Bond, of London, told of his compared in building up one of the largest and emptiest of London chapels, largest empties the discussion recalled to his mind the largest empties to find the largest empties to find the largest empties to find the large of stock in the corporate limits. The boycott was brought about by the impounding of three head of horses the country in the corporate limits. The boycott was brought about by the impounding of three head of horses the corporate limits. The boycott was brought about by the impounding of three head of horses the corporate limits. The boycott was brought about by the impounding of three head of horses the corporate limits. The boycott was brought about by the impounding of three head of horses the corporate limits. The boycott was brought about by the impounding of three head of horses the corporate limits. The boycott was brought about by the impounding of three head of horses the corporate limits. The boycott was brought about by the impounding of three head of horses the corporate limits. The boycott was brought about by the impounding of three head of horses the corporate limits. The boycott was brought about by the impounding of three head of horses the corporate limits. The boycott was brought about by the impounding of three head of horses the corporate limits. The boycott was brought about by the impounding of three head of horses the corporate limits. The boycott was brought about by the largest about by the largest limits. The boycott was brought about by the largest limits are largest lim